

PHARMACY IN THE TWIN TERRITORIES

PART 4 - MUSKOGEE, 1900 TO STATEHOOD - CONCLUSION

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By the time of Oklahoma statehood, the thriving city of Muskogee had witnessed the establishment of many drug stores. Some had been of fleeting existence, others more long lived. Several of these have been discussed in earlier articles in this series.¹ A few additional drug stores and their proprietors are covered here.

The nucleus of commerce in the budding town of Muskogee, the location of the early-day drug stores, was initially confined to a few city blocks. Population expansion in the early years of the twentieth century resulted in an unleashing of the traditional boundaries and the spread of commercial establishments to satisfy business expectations as well as to meet public need (Figure 1). While not always successful enterprises, the drug stores established during this phase of Muskogee's growth continued to be in prominent and popular locations.

Veal(e) Drug Company

The drug store established in February of 1901 by J. R. Dutton at 110 North Second Street in Muskogee was purchased by the Veale brothers in September of that year.² It occupied a space of 20 X 60 feet on the ground floor of a two story building on the east side of Second Street, opposite the post office. The stock was typical, consisting of the usual drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, toilet articles, stationery, and sundry items.³

The Veale brothers, John Reuben and Horace Adams (Figure 2), were born in Washington County, Georgia, just after the end of the American Civil War—John on December 2, 1865, and Horace on April 22, 1867. They were sons of William Nathan and Mariam (Hitchcock) Veal, who were farming at the time. Their father, unfortunately, died before 1870, leaving Mariam with five small children.⁴



Figure 1. Bird's-Eye view of Muskogee, 1909. From *The Standard Blue Book of Oklahoma, 1910-1911* (Oklahoma City, A. J. Peeler & Company, 1909): 98.



Figure 2. Horace Adams Veale. From Muskogee Phoenix, November 2, 1899.

From the family farm in Georgia, Horace and John moved to Muskogee just before the beginning of the twentieth century. The 1900 United States Census lists John as a pharmacist, unmarried, and boarding at the house of Thomas B. McDaniel. Horace had married Olive Marie Sharum in Muskogee on May 25, 1899. He was listed in the 1900 Census as a grocer,

living with Olive in the home of her parents, Albert H. and Marie E. (Padgett) Sharum. Horace and Olive had two children, Sheldon, born in 1900, and Dorothy, born in 1910.⁵

By late 1900, Horace and John were operating a restaurant in Muskogee.⁶ Soon thereafter, they were partners in the Veale Brothers Drug Store. To support their business, the Veale brothers brought Dan Matheson, who had substantial pharmacy experience, over from Fort Gibson to become one of the early pharmacists to work at the store.⁷ Horace probably learned pharmacy from Dan as well as from brother John. He eventually became a licensed pharmacist in Indian Territory as well as in the state of Oklahoma.⁸

Even though the sign along the top of the building at 110 North Second Street carried the name of J. R. Veal (Figures 3-5), John Veale was not as consistent a presence as was Horace in their Muskogee drug business. By late 1903, Horace appears to have become the sole owner of the drug store. John moved away from Muskogee in the early 1900s, but returned about 1912 to work in a pool hall in town.⁹



Figure 3. Elk's parade along North Second Street in Muskogee, looking north, ca. 1908. Veale's drug store is in the building with J. R. Veal, Druggist, written along the top. The J. R. Veal name was used to replace that of J. R. Dutton, the former owner. From the author's collection.



Figures 4 (left) and 5 (top). Photographs of the building formerly housing Dutton's and then Veale's drug store at 110 North Second Street in Muskogee. Vestiges of the name of J. R. Dutton, Druggist, can still be seen along the top. Digital images captured by the author on August 22, 2009.

Like many of the other pharmacists and drug store owners in Muskogee, Horace was a regular target for law enforcement officials seeking to establish their careers by raiding local drug stores in search of alcohol. Although on the court docket numerous times, he was usually acquitted.¹⁰ Nevertheless, continuous confrontation with the liquor laws of Indian Territory appears to have been adequate stimulus for Horace to sell the Veale Drug Store in 1909 to Roscoe E. Hadley.¹¹

After selling the Veale drug store in 1909, Horace worked as a pharmacy clerk before entering the nursery business. After Olive died in 1914, he moved to Wichita Falls and then to Dallas, Texas, where he established a similar enterprise. He returned to Muskogee in the late 1940s to live with his son, Sheldon, but died a couple of years later, on June 24, 1950. John R. Veale had died earlier in Muskogee on April 16, 1932.¹²

John A. Ward

The East Side Drug Store, one of the early stores established on the east side of town, began business at 22 East Okmulgee in early August of 1903. John A. Ward was the first proprietor. In February of 1904, Ward moved the store into the Scott Building across the street at 23 East Okmulgee. At the new location, the East Side Drug Store occupied 20 X 60 feet of space in the corner room and featured the availability of prescriptions compounded day or night as well as a new soda fountain (Figures 6-8).¹³

John A. Ward was a brother of Luther D. Ward, who had been a partner with Ben Estes in the Model Drug Store for a brief time in late 1899 and early

1900.¹⁴ The Ward brothers were born in Dekalb County, Alabama, to Noah and Catherine Ward. John was born in October of 1874 and Luther in August of the following year.¹⁵ They came to Muskogee as young men in the 1890s. Luther had been the first to enter the drug business, but afterward became a proprietor of a local barber shop. John, seeing an opportunity on the growing east side of Muskogee, started the East Side Drug Store, initially in partnership with A. J. Moore. Luther Ward became proprietor of the store after John and his partner were brought to court on liquor charges in the fall of 1904. Soon afterward, the East Side Drug Store was sold to George Washington Scott.¹⁶

George Washington Scott

George Scott was not a pharmacist and stayed in the drug business for only a brief period of time, just long enough to get into trouble for liquor violations. George and his partner, J. E. Wyand, purchased the East Side Drug Store, located in the building that carried Scott's name, from the Ward brothers in 1905. They renamed it George W. Scott & Company. Wyand later decided to devote his time to being an attorney and to enter the Muskogee political arena. Scott then became the sole proprietor of the store and it became Scott Drug Company. In December of 1906, Scott was arrested on liquor charges twice in the same week. The ensuing turmoil appears adequate incentive for Scott to seek a buyer for Scott Drug Company. That buyer was William Edward Delehant.¹⁷

William Edward Delehant

Delehant (Figure 9) came to Muskogee in early



Figure 6. Scott building at corner of East Okmulgee and North Cherokee in Muskogee. The East Side Drug Store, owned by John A. Ward, is located on the corner, 23 East Okmulgee. From *Muskogee Indian Territory* (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1905): 85.



Figure 7. Interior view of the East Side Drug Store of John A. Ward. Patrons enjoying well-publicized soda fountain consumables. From *Muskogee Indian Territory* (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1905): 99.

1906 to work as a pharmacist in the drug store belonging at the time to John Powers, but later owned by Ernest H. Jones. William was born on April 6, 1873, in Buffalo, New York, to Michael Vincent and Bridget (Maloy) Delehant and graduated with a Doctor of Pharmacy degree on May 3, 1892, from the local Buffalo University Medical College.¹⁸

When the East Side Drug Store became available, Delehant organized the Cardinal Drug Company and made the purchase for fifteen hundred dollars with an immediate cash payment of one hundred and fifty dollars on January 6, 1907 (Figure 10). Like Frank Mittong before him, Delehant soon established a chain of drug stores in Muskogee. In 1908, a second Cardinal Drug Store was started at Main and West Okmulgee. At its peak, the Cardinal Drug Company consisted of three retail stores and one wholesale drug house in Muskogee (Figure 11). The Cardinal Drug Company failed in bankruptcy on May 2, 1926, and Delehant continued his career in pharmacy as a drug store owner in San Antonio, Texas.¹⁹

Thomas F. Holbrook

Just a few doors away from the East Side Drug Store, at 107 North Cherokee Street, Thomas Holbrook established a drug store on August 1, 1903 (Figure 12). Holbrook had a floor space of 20 X 80 feet in the McLain building and carried the typical drug store items. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in about 1864 and lived in Texas for a few years before moving to Indian Territory.²⁰

Holbrook's tenure in his drug store on the east side was brief. He was part of the same roundup of drug store proprietors, including John A. Ward and Horace A. Veale, brought to court on liquor charges in 1904. By August of 1904, Holbrook's drug store

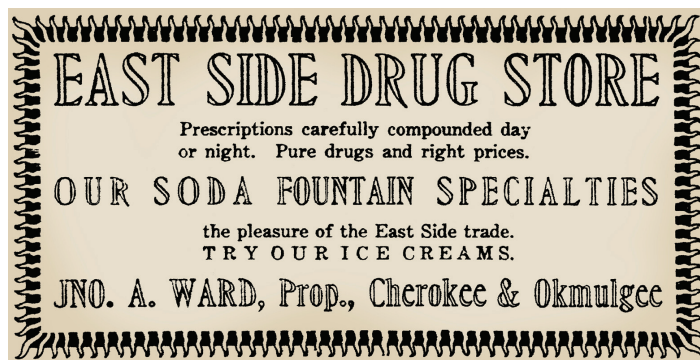


Figure 8. Advertisement by John A. Ward for soda fountain specialties available at the East Side Drug Store. From *Muskogee Democrat*, June 2, 1904.

was closed and the storeroom at 107 North Cherokee Street was occupied by the H. T. Bush and Company Fruit and Produce Wholesale Company. Charges of liquor violations against Holbrook were eventually dismissed and he moved his family to Florida and then back to Texas.²¹

Alexander Sondheimer

Alexander (commonly referred to as Alex) Sondheimer was a son of the famous fur trader Joseph Sondheimer, who was born in Germany and immigrated to the state of Maryland in the United States in the mid-1800s. Joseph is said to have been one of the earliest members of the Jewish faith to settle in Indian Territory. Before coming to Muskogee, he established commissary stations for Union troops during the American Civil War. When the war was over, he built his trading center in St. Louis, Missouri. When traveling to the Indian Territory in the late 1860s, Joseph found opportunities for his fur trading business in the Creek Nation. In 1867, he erected a warehouse at the Union Agency and, in 1872, moved his business to the new town of Muskogee. One of Joseph's Indian Territory fur suppliers in the early days was John Oliver Cobb when the latter was a general merchant at Webbers Falls.²²

Alex was born in St. Louis on May 11, 1873. His mother died at an early age and his father moved the family to Muskogee in 1879. Alex, however, received most of his high school education in the city of his birth. When he settled in Muskogee as an adult, Alex became a court reporter and then a hide and fur buyer for his father's firm. When the stenographers of Muskogee established an association on February 9, 1893, Alex was elected treasurer of the new organization. In 1894, Alex learned about the drug business by becoming manager of Edward P. White's



Figure 9. William Edward Delehant. From *Southern Pharmaceutical Journal*, 12 (April, 1920): 418.

City Drug Store in Claremore, a position that he soon relinquished. After returning to Muskogee, on October 1, 1895, Alex married Eudora (commonly called Dora) Cobb, a daughter of John Oliver Cobb, proprietor at the time of the J. O. Cobb Drug Store in town. The new couple and their fathers had been acquainted for many years.²³

When Lee Wilson of the City Drug Store at 204 West Broadway died in February of 1906, the store went bankrupt and his partner, Neil P. White, moved to Bartlesville. The initial buyer of the bankrupt drug stock was Samuel G. Cumberledge of Cumberledge & English, located next door on the corner of Broadway and Second. In early September of 1906, it was announced that Alex Sondheimer had purchased the store from Cumberledge and renamed it the New State Pharmacy. Within a year, Alex had withdrawn from the drug business to devote his time to his father's firm. Sanborn's Muskogee map for October, 1907 shows the former drug store to be vacant.²⁴

Alex and Dora Sondheimer (Figure 13) died as a result of a traffic accident while touring France on August 20, 1923, leaving no descendants. They were two of several American tourists to die after the tour bus they were on went out of control and fell about 100 feet into the Var River near Guillaumes. Their bodies were returned to Muskogee where they were buried in Greenhill Cemetery.²⁵

George W. Tate

George W. Tate was born in about 1876 in Texas and started in the drug business at the age of twenty.

He moved to Muskogee in 1904 and worked as a pharmacist a short time for Ed Estes before opening his own drug store in town.²⁶

In November of 1904, George started his new drug store in the Alaska Building at the corner of Okmulgee and Main in Muskogee. The new store was initially publicized as "New Drug Store," but eventually became known as "Tate's" (Figure 14).²⁷

In 1906, the Whitlow-Williams Wholesale Drug Company relocated to Muskogee and George became treasurer as well as a stockholder in the new organization. Before joining the company, George sold his drug store to James Archer Garlick. He left Whitlow-Williams in 1907 and re-entered retail pharmacy, this time in partnership with Charles F. Selsor. George sold his share of the Red Cross Drug Store and moved away from Muskogee in 1908 after a civil dispute with Selsor.²⁸

Charles F. Selsor

Charles was born in about 1870, a son of A. J. and Marion L. Selsor, near Medicine, Mercer County, Missouri. He entered the drug business about 1900 in nearby Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri. By 1903, he was proprietor of Main Street Pharmacy in the Indian Territory town of Boynton. Early in 1905, he was arrested on liquor charges, which were subsequently ignored by the court. In 1906, he was elected to the position of Recorder in Boynton, but, by year's end, sold his drug store to J. A. Settle and moved to Muskogee. In Muskogee, he and George W. Tate became partners in the Red Cross Drug Store at 111



Figure 10. First Cardinal Drug Company store located at 23 East Okmulgee in Muskogee, ca. 1907, site of the former East Side Drug Store. From the author's collection.



Figure 11. Cardinal Drug Store located in the Equity Building at Third and West Okmulgee in Muskogee, ca. 1910. Photograph courtesy of Linda Moore, Three Rivers Museum, Muskogee.

West Okmulgee Avenue.²⁹

The dispute in 1908 between George Tate and Charles Selsor was widely publicized. In early May, an unnamed someone fired two shots through the window of George Tate's bedroom while he was sleeping. He claimed to suspect the name of the culprit, but would not make a disclosure to the press. In July, it was reported that Tate sold his interest in the Red Cross Drug Store to Charles Selsor and other partners. Selsor's wife Gertrude filed for a divorce in August and then withdrew the suit in early September. Soon thereafter Charles filed a \$15,000 suit against George Tate for alienating Gertrude's "love and affection."

The case was quickly settled out of court. Tate moved to Oklahoma City and then to Giddings, Texas, where he died in 1920. Selsor moved to Tulsa in 1909 after selling the Red Cross Drug Store to Paul Riles.³⁰

James Archer Garlick

James Garlick was born in Liverpool, England, in April of 1846. He immigrated at an early age to Canada, where he met his wife, Abigail Christie, who was born on March 10, 1850, in Perth County, Ontario, Canada. They were married in about 1872 and had two daughters. He was in the drug business in Fergus, Ontario, Canada, before the couple immigrated to the United States in 1884. James was a traveling salesman based in Omaha, Nebraska, after immigration. James and Abigail settled in Oklahoma City

sometime before 1900 and James moved to Muskogee in about 1904. Abigail presumably died before his move to Muskogee. Soon after James purchased Tate's Drug Store on West Okmulgee Avenue for \$4,850, he moved to an East Okmulgee location (Figure 15). In 1907, he moved to Broken Arrow where he died December 3, 1909.³¹

Whitlow-Williams Wholesale Drug Company

Even though Muskogee was conveniently situated for easy access by river and rail, one vital component for the burgeoning metropolis was missing - a wholesale drug house. Early efforts by G. W. Cummings to become a wholesale as well as a retail drug company appear to have lasted for only a short time, from June

of 1881 until his death in December of 1882.³² In June of 1906, the Whitlow-Williams Wholesale Drug Company of Fayetteville, Arkansas, filed articles of incorporation to establish a house in Muskogee with a capital of \$125,000. The company had been in Fayetteville since 1903, but decided that the opportunities were better in Indian Territory, where there were no existing wholesale drug corporations. A spot at 425 North Second Street was selected to build the company storehouse (Figure 16). The first floor of a planned three story building was completed by the end of June, 1906. Listed among the stockholders were Horace A. Veale and J. A. Garlick. George W. Tate was stockholder and treasurer.³³

On December 31, 1906, problems began to arise with Whitlow-Williams when it was announced that United States Marshall Leo Bennett had taken two barrels of alcohol from a railway freight car destined for the company and burned the contents in the street in front of the court house. Charges of introducing liquor were made against members of the firm, but soon dismissed by a federal grand jury.³⁴

In February of 1907, George W. Tate quit his position as treasurer in the company and sold his shares to Mark B. Tisdale, a company salesman from Fayetteville. In November, Whitlow-Williams announced that it would increase the capital stock of the company to about \$200,000 and that many interested druggists invested several thousand dollars in the company.³⁵



Figure 12. Interior view of Holbrook's Drug Store at 107 North Cherokee on Muskogee's east side, ca. 1904. From Muskogee Indian Territory (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1905): 127.

Late in the evening of December 27, 1907, a fire destroyed the building, including the drug stock, of the Whitlow-Williams company (Figure 17). About \$79,000 of insurance money was collected and, despite promises to rebuild, the company did not reopen for business in Muskogee. A year later, O. M. Wight, vice-president, and W. H. Whitlow, president, were charged with arson in the Whitlow-Williams fire. Both were acquitted of the charge.³⁶

Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy

Just as Muskogee had provided the nucleus for organization of the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association (ITPhA) in 1895, it rose to the forefront again in the development of a pharmacy law to govern the territory. In December, 1901, representatives of the ITPhA met in Muskogee for the purpose of drafting a territorial pharmacy law to introduce for passage by the United States Congress. The ITPhA Legislative Committee at the time consisted of Loderick Matthews of Miami, Numa Fletcher Hancock of Muskogee, and Herman D. Kniseley of Checotah.³⁷

The Muskogee Druggists Association (MDA) was organized on May 8, 1902, for purposes of becoming a local member of the National Association of Retail Druggists (NARD). The officers and members were well-known proprietors of Muskogee drug stores and included Numa Fletcher Hancock as president, Richard L. Hart as vice-president, Lee G. Wilson as secretary, and Ben T. Estes as treasurer.³⁸

As a result of these efforts, a pharmacy law for Indian Territory was passed by the United States Con-

gress in 1904 and the first members appointed to the board (Figure 18) held their organizational meeting, and many other subsequent meetings, in Muskogee.

In general, pharmacy in Muskogee can be considered a model for the development of the profession in the western frontier. From humble beginnings with only a few residents, the town grew gradually over a period of approximately thirty-six years to a thriving metropolis. During this time, the sources of drugs, namely the drug stores and pharmacies, served the public for extended or brief durations. The movement of druggists and pharmacists in and out of Muskogee was continuous. Many lived and died in Muskogee, others stayed only long enough to be trained as apprentices and then moved on to other locations to become proprietors themselves. Coping with territorial laws, especially those that prohibited the sale of alcohol, was an essential element in survival in the drug business in Muskogee. Those who endured left a legacy that continues to remind us of their sacrifices.³⁹

Acknowledgements

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Notes and References

¹ Details of the development of pharmacy in Muskogee can be found in four earlier publications: Carl K. Buckner, *Frontier Entrepreneurs. The Development of Commercial Pharmacy in Oklahoma. Part 4 - Early Drug Store Owners and Pharmacists in Muskogee.* *Oklahoma Pharmacist*, 76 (No. 4, 2008): 17-25; *ibid.*, *Pharmacy in the Twin Territories. Part 1 - Muskogee, 1890 To 1900.* 77 (No. 1, 2009): 17-25; *ibid.*, *Part 2 - Muskogee, 1900 to Statehood - Selected Drug Stores.* 77 (No. 2, 2009): 17-26; *ibid.*, *Part 3 - Muskogee, 1900 to Statehood - A Few New Names.* 77 (No. 3, 2009): 12-23.

² The spelling used here-Veale-is that most commonly used by James and Horace and is the spelling etched on their tombstones in Muskogee's Greenhill Cemetery. According to Veale family members, the "e" at the end of the surname was used by some and not by others in the same family group. Information about J. R. Dutton can be found in Buckner, *Pharmacy in the Twin Territories. Part 2: 24.*

³ *Muskogee Indian Territory*, (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1905): 110.

⁴ Family information obtained from the United States Census records for 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 and from Alexes Razevich and Saralyn Kimsey.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Gazetteer and Business Directory of the Indian Territory* (Buffalo, NY, McMaster Publishing Company, 1901): 183.

⁷ *Muskogee Phoenix*, October 31, 1901.

⁸ Horace is listed in the Registration Book of the Board of Pharmacy of Indian Territory as having received certificate number 1120 on October 9, 1907. He was given certificate number 854 by the Okla-



Figure 13. Alexander and Dora (Cobb) Sondheimer. From *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, August 21, 1923.


homa State Board of Pharmacy, according to the list of registered pharmacists in Oklahoma for the year ending June 30, 1909 contained in the Annual Report of the board. John R. Veale does not appear on either list.

⁹ Information about John and Horace Veale obtained from Moore's *Muskogee Directories*.

¹⁰ For a variety of reasons, drug store proprietors were commonly acquitted whenever charged with introducing and/or disposing of liquor. Carl K. Buckner, *Oklahoma Pharmacy at Statehood. Part 4 - Prohibition and the State Dispensary System.* *Oklahoma Pharmacist*, 76 (No. 1, 2008): 15.

¹¹ Roscoe E. Hadley was one of the sons of Thomas J. Hadley to follow their father in the drug business. Roscoe bought the drug store belonging to Ernest H. Jones in summer of 1907. For a history of that store, see Buckner, *Pharmacy in the Twin Territories. Part 2: 21-22.* By December of 1909, Roscoe Hadley had purchased Horace Veale's drug store at 110 North Second Street and named it the "Busy Drug Store." *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, December 7, 1909.

¹² Horace Veale listed his occupation as a "druggist" and the nature of his work as a "clerk" in the 1910 United States Census. He is listed as a "tree transplanter" in the 1912



A GOOD DRUG STORE.

Others may have larger stocks than we have, but we have the finest assortment of Drugs, Stationery, Toilet Articles and Perfumes that has ever been in Muskogee.

Everything as neat as a pin, clerks and proprietor expert and courteous.

The best place to trade is that place called

TATE'S.

103 Alaska Bldg.

Figure 14. Advertisement by Tate's drug store. From *Muskogee Phoenix*, May 31, 1905.

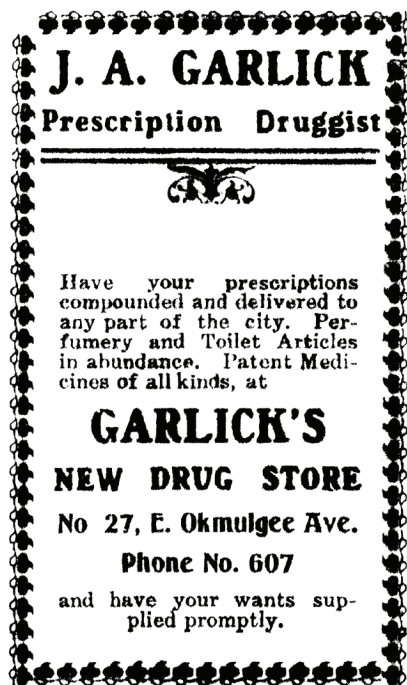


Figure 15. Advertisement by James A. Garlick for newly opened drug store at 27 East Okmulgee. From *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, July 18, 1906.

Muskogee City directory and in the nursery business in Texas in the 1920 United States Census. Information about Horace was also obtained from his obituary and funeral notice in *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*,

June 25, 1950; *ibid.*, June 26, 1950; and *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, June 26, 1950. Olive Sharum Veale died September 22, 1914, and her obituary was published on that day in the *Muskogee Times Daily*. An obituary for John Veale can be found in *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, April 17, 1932.

¹³ *Muskogee Indian Territory* (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1905): 99.

¹⁴ Buckner, Pharmacy in the Twin Territories. Part 1: 21.

¹⁵ Ward family information obtained from 1880 and 1900 United States Census records.

¹⁶ The *Muskogee Daily Phoenix* of September 11, 1904, reported that John Ward was one of those on the court docket for violation of liquor laws. He had been arrested by Marshall Leo Bennett in March and posted a \$200 bond. *Muskogee Phoenix*, March 16, 1904. The *Muskogee Directory* for 1904 lists A. J. Moore and John Ward as proprietors and for 1905 lists J. A. Ward and L. D. Ward as proprietors of the East Side Drug Store. After the store was sold to G. W. Scott, John became a barber while Luther worked as a groundman for the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company in Muskogee. Information about activities of the Ward brothers in Muskogee obtained from Moore's *Muskogee Directories* for 1904, 1905,



Figure 16. Whitlow-Williams Wholesale Drug Company, 425 North Second Street, Muskogee, ca. 1907. Courtesy of Linda Moore, Three Rivers Museum, Muskogee.

FIRE WIPES OUT BUILDING AND STOCK OF WHITLOW-WILLIAMS DRUG COMPANY

Three Story Structure and Valuable Stock
Destroyed By Flames—Loss \$150,000.
Company Will Rebuild at Once

Figure 17. Headline from Muskogee Phoenix, December 28, 1907, announcing the fire that destroyed the Whitlow-Williams Wholesale Drug Company.

1906, 1907, and 1908. Neither are listed in the 1910 Muskogee directory. Luther was living in Arizona by the time of the 1910 United States Census.

¹⁷ Moore's 1906 Muskogee directory lists the store as George W. Scott & Co., G. W. Scott and J. E. Wyand. Wyand's candidacy for mayor of Muskogee was announced in the Muskogee Times-Democrat on January 21, 1908. In the 1907 directory, Scott is sole proprietor and manager of the Scott Drug Company. By the time the 1908 directory was issued, the store was known as the Cardinal Drug Company and under the proprietorship of W. E. Delehant. The arrest of Scott on liquor charges was publicized in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix issue for December 6, 1906.

¹⁸ Biographical and family information for W. E. Delehant obtained from John D. Benedict, Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma, 3 (Chicago, The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1922): 16-20; United States Census records for 1880, 1900, and 1930. Delehant's graduation with the Doctor of Pharmacy was announced in the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, 31 (June, 1892): 680.

¹⁹ Details of the purchase by Delehant of Scott Drug Company described in Benedict, 3 (1922): 19. The beginning of Mittong's proprietorship of chain stores in Muskogee is discussed in Buckner, Pharmacy in the Twin Territories, Part 3: 16-17. Moore's Muskogee Directory for 1911 lists four Cardinal Drug Company stores: Number 1 at Broadway and Main, Number 2 at West Okmulgee and Main, Number 3 at West Okmulgee and Third, and the Wholesale house at 117 Times, later moved to 120 South Third. Notice of the bankruptcy of Cardinal Drug was published in the Muskogee Times-Democrat of May 3, 1926, and in The Midwestern Druggist, 1 (June, 1926): 39. Delehant's occupational status in San Antonio obtained from the 1930 United States Census.

²⁰ Tindall, Muskogee Indian Territory (ca. 1905): 127; Muskogee Daily Phoenix, December 3, 1903.

²¹ Holbrook was arrested along with John A. Ward in March of 1904. Muskogee Phoenix, March 16, 1904. His drug store vacated the storeroom at 107 North Cherokee Street in late July or early August of

1904 and he is listed as being on the court docket in September of the same year. Muskogee Democrat, August 6, 1904; Muskogee Daily Phoenix, September 11, 1904. His acquittal on liquor charges was announced in the Muskogee Phoenix on February 1, 1905. Holbrook is not listed in Moore's Muskogee Directory for 1906 and he appears in the 1910 United States Census as a state agent for an irrigation plant in Polk County, Florida. In the 1930 United States Census, Holbrook is listed as a ginner at a cotton gin in Pecos County, Texas.

²² Biographical and family information for Alex Sondheimer obtained from Muskogee Phoenix, March 10, 1898; *ibid.*, February 9, 1905; Benedict, 2 (1922): 339-343; Tindall, Muskogee Indian Territory (ca. 1905): 110; Three Rivers Historian, 3 (Number 1, 2000): 3-5. The early connection between Joseph Sondheimer and John Oliver Cobb is also discussed in Marguerite McFadden, Intruders or Injustice, The Chronicles of Oklahoma, 48 (Number 4, 1971): 435.

²³ Alex's election as treasurer of the stenographer's association in Muskogee is mentioned in The Stenographer, 3 (March, 1893): 521. His involvement in White's drug store at Claremore began in summer of 1894 and ended later that year. Meyer Brothers Druggist, 15 (July, 1894): 179; Muskogee Phoenix, August 23, 1894; *ibid.*, November 3, 1894. His marriage to Dora Cobb was widely announced in Our Brother In Red, October 3, 1895.

²⁴ The history of the Lee Wilson Drug Store is discussed in Buckner, Pharmacy in the Twin Territories. Part 2: 22-24. Sam Cumberledge bought the bankrupt stock of Wilson and White on August 11, 1906, and sold it to Sondheimer in less than a month. Muskogee Daily Phoenix, August 12, 1906; *ibid.*, September 5, 1906.

²⁵ Dora died almost immediately in the crash while Alex survived for two days afterward. Her death was on Monday, August 20 and his on Wednesday, August 22, 1923. Muskogee Times-Democrat, August 21, 1923; *ibid.*, August 22, 1923; Muskogee Daily Phoenix, August 22, 1923; *ibid.*, August 23, 1923.



Figure 18. First Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy established by an act of the United States Congress in 1904. Members were (left to right) Loderick Matthews of Miami, Frank C. Savage of Hartshorne, Herman D. Kniseley of Checotah, William Orange Strother of Afton, and Henry Cowan Cobb of Muskogee. From *Meyer Brothers Druggist*, 26 (May, 1905): 142.

²⁶ Tate family information obtained from the 1880 and 1910 United States Census records. Information about George W. Tate's professional experience in pharmacy was obtained from his Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy application in the Archives and Records division of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries (ODL).

²⁷ George Tate's new drug store was announced in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix, November 20, 1904. Tate's was initially called "New Drug Store" in The Unionist, December 4, 1904.

²⁸ Tate was listed as Treasurer of the Whitlow-Williams Drug Company in 1907 Moore's Muskogee Directory. He moved from Muskogee to Tuttle, Oklahoma City, and eventually to his hometown of Giddings, Texas. Information available in Archives and Records at ODL. Tate sold his store, Tate's, to J. A. Garlick in January of 1906 and his share of the Red Cross Drug Store to C. F. Selsor in July of 1908. Muskogee Daily Phoenix, January 18, 1906; *ibid.*,

July 12, 1908.

²⁹ Selsor family information obtained from the 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 United States Census records. Information about C. F. Selsor's professional experience in pharmacy found in Archives and Records at ODL. His pharmacy experiences in Boynton were obtained from ERA Druggists Directory, 1903; The Boynton News, March 31, 1905; Boynton American, April 27, 1906; Muskogee Daily Phoenix, April 8, 1905; *ibid.*, April 23, 1905; and The Pharmaceutical Era, 36 (December, 1906): 564. Tate and Selsor are listed as partners in the Red Cross Drug Store at 111 West Okmulgee Avenue in Moore's Muskogee Directory for 1908.

³⁰ The sequential events in the Tate-Selsor dispute were reported in Muskogee Daily Phoenix, May 12, 1908; *ibid.*, July 7, 1908; The Western Druggist, 30 (August, 1908): 547; Muskogee Daily Phoenix, August 25, 1908; *ibid.*, September 13, 1908; Muskogee Times-Democrat, September 16, 1908; Musko-

gee Daily Phoenix, September 17, 1908; and Southern Pharmaceutical Journal, 1 (April, 1909): 428.

³¹ Biographical and family information for J. A. Garlick obtained from the 1900 United States Census, the Hugh Campbell family record at Rootsweb.com, Muskogee Daily Phoenix, July 4, 1906, Garlick's Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy application in the Archives and Records division of the ODL, and Garlick's obituary in The Broken Arrow Democrat, December 10, 1909. While his wife, Abigail, is listed with James in the 1900 United States Census for Oklahoma City, she is not listed in the Moore's Muskogee directories for 1905, 1906, or 1907. Also, she is not mentioned as a survivor in his obituary. Garlick bought Tate's in early 1906. Muskogee Phoenix, January 18, 1906.

³² G. W. Cummings was a subject in an earlier article. Buckner, Frontier Entrepreneurs, Part 4: 18-21.

³³ The incorporation of Whitlow-Williams in Muskogee was announced in the New State Tribune (Muskogee), June 28, 1906. The establishment of Whitlow-Williams in Fayetteville was reported in The Pharmaceutical Era, 30 (July 16, 1903): 65. A report on progress of the building, officers, and stockholders was published in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix, June 29, 1906.

³⁴ Reports of the late 1906 seizure of liquor destined for Whitlow-Williams and dismissal of the charges were published in early 1907. Muskogee

Times-Democrat, January 2, 1907; New State Tribune (Muskogee), January 3, 1907; The Pharmaceutical Era, 37 (January 17, 1907): 65; New State Tribune (Muskogee), January 24, 1907.

³⁵ Muskogee Times-Democrat, February 15, 1907; *ibid.*, November 18, 1907; Muskogee Daily Phoenix, November 19, 1907.

³⁶ The Whitlow-Williams fire was reported in Muskogee Phoenix, December 28, 1907; Muskogee Times-Democrat, December 28, 1907; and The Pharmaceutical Era, 39 (January, 1908): 55. Charges of arson against O. M. Wight and W. H. Whitlow were reported in Muskogee Times-Democrat, December 1, 1908; *ibid.*, December 2, 1908; and *ibid.*, December 3, 1908. Acquittal of the two was reported in *ibid.*, December 8, 1908; Muskogee Daily Phoenix, December 9, 1908; and The Pharmaceutical Era, 40 (December 17, 1908): 770.

³⁷ Information about the Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy and the ITPhA can be found in Carl K. Buckner, The Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy. Oklahoma Pharmacist, 74 (No. 3, 2006): 27-35; Buckner, Pharmacy in the Twin Territories, Part 1: 22, 24. The meeting of the ITPhA Legislative Committee was reported in Muskogee Phoenix, December 19, 1901.

³⁸ Muskogee Phoenix, May 9, 1902.

³⁹ Issues related to liquor violations were discussed in Buckner, Oklahoma Pharmacy at Statehood. Part 4: 15-16.

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